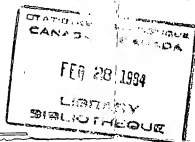


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## Census and Household Statistics Branch

PROFILE OF NATIVE WOMEN:

1981 CENSUS OF CANADA

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PROFILE OF NATIVE WOMEN:  
1981 CENSUS OF CANADA

EDWARD T. PRYOR

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PROFILE OF NATIVE WOMEN:  
1981 CENSUS OF CANADA\*

I. INTRODUCTION

The focus of the data presented here is on women - specifically Native women, but with comparisons to non-Native women. The 1981 Census is the first to permit compilation of information on all Native Peoples. The purpose is to show what the data available reveal and possible applications of the descriptive analyses to Native issues and policies. Readers should not forget that this is only an overview, that is, a selection of illustrative statistics on Native women, using that very broad category called "non-Native" women to provide a bench-mark for comparisons. Basically, all the data could be (and probably should be) distinguished by province/territory, rural/urban, on/off reserve, and Native category (Status Indian, non-Status Indian, Métis, Inuit) among other possibilities.

---

\* Michel Côté, Mike Crew, Mary Sue Devereaux, Terry Emond, Brian Hamm, Pierre Hubert, Bob McCrea, Joanne Pilon, Gordon Priest, Abdul Rashid, Sylvie Riverin, Johanne Sauriol, Rick Soulard, Wendy Tremblay and Sylvia Wargon, all of Statistics Canada, assisted in the preparation of this report. Cynthia Binnington, Federal-Provincial Relations Office, provided helpful comments on an earlier version.

## The 1981 Census Results

The 1981 Census counted 491,460 Native persons.\* This total can be broken down as follows:

Inuit	25,390
Status Indian	292,705
Non-Status Indian	75,110
Métis	98,255
	<hr/>
	<u>491,460</u>

The census collected a wide range of information on the housing, demographic, social and economic conditions of these half million Native Peoples. These data can be cross-tabulated for relatively small areas, such as municipalities, counties, reserves, and where confidentiality provisions permit, for even more detailed, specific geographic units.

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\* This represents the non-inmate population, i.e. persons living in private dwellings. For 1981, the longer 20% sample questionnaire was not used in institutions (e.g., prisons, homes for the aged). The total inmate population was 257,955, an unknown percentage of whom were Native persons, and therefore, excluded from the final count. See Appendix A for background information on the 1981 Census Native data. Appendix B lists the data items available for the past three censuses.

## II. THE NATIVE FEMALE POPULATION

### Number and Age

The 1981 Census counted 248,815 Native women. Table 1 shows the number in each Native category (Status, non-Status, Métis and Inuit) and their average age by region (Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie provinces, British Columbia and Yukon and the Northwest Territories).

Despite some variation in age across the country among Native groups, the most significant contrast is with non-Native women who, on average, are 10 years older, i.e. 33 vis-à-vis 23. Under most demographic conditions that is a unique - and considerable - difference.

TABLE 1. NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE FEMALE POPULATION, SHOWING AVERAGE AGE, CANADA AND REGIONS,  
1981 CENSUS

	Native				Total Native	Non-Native	Total female population
	Status	Non-Status	Métis	Inuit			
Canada							
Number	148,110	38,540	49,765	12,405	248,815	11,876,320	12,125,135
Average age	23	24	23	22	23	33	33
Atlantic provinces							
Number	5,720	1,750	795	990	9,255	1,101,475	1,110,730
Average age	23	23	24	23	23	32	32
Quebec							
Number	17,135	2,870	3,665	2,375	26,045	3,201,010	3,227,055
Average age	26	27	26	23	26	33	33
Ontario							
Number	35,955	13,420	6,350	530	56,255	4,267,360	4,323,615
Average age	25	25	23	26	24	34	34
Prairie provinces							
Number	57,455	9,715	32,925	450	100,545	1,968,970	2,069,515
Average age	22	22	22	20	22	32	32
British Columbia							
Number	27,170	9,655	4,665	220	41,710	1,319,865	1,361,575
Average age	24	23	23	26	23	34	34
Yukon and Northwest Territories							
Number	4,670	1,125	1,365	7,840	15,000	17,640	32,640
Average age	26	25	22	21	23	26	25

Table 2, which compares Native and non-Native women by five-year age groups, reveals large differences in age distribution. Half of Native women are younger than 20 in contrast to 31% of non-Native women. At the other end of the age spectrum, only 3% of the Native population are 65 years or over in contrast to 11% of non-Natives.

Several factors have brought about these differences. Important among them are the higher fertility of Native women (Table 11) and their higher mortality and lower life expectancy. To better understand these differences and the effect they have on the situation of Native women, further analysis by education and labour force participation are indispensable.

**TABLE 2. NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE FEMALE POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS**

Age group	Native		Non-Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
0-4 years	31,005	12	837,790	7
5-9 years	31,725	13	832,520	7
10-14 years	31,545	13	902,860	8
15-19 years	31,020	12	1,097,455	9
20-24 years	26,160	11	1,141,395	10
25-29 years	22,215	9	1,065,555	9
30-34 years	18,260	7	999,715	8
35-39 years	13,350	5	792,675	7
40-44 years	10,715	4	650,395	5
45-49 years	8,315	3	611,280	5
50-54 years	6,785	3	611,390	5
55-59 years	5,295	2	603,530	5
60-64 years	3,975	2	508,260	4
65-69 years	3,180	1	443,795	4
70-74 years	2,210	1	338,070	3
75-79 years	1,495	1	229,745	2
80-84 years	960	-	131,765	1
85 years and over	595	-	78,125	1
Total	248,815	100	11,876,320	100

### Household and Family Type\* and Size

Table 3A suggests important differences between the household and family organization of Native persons and other Canadians. The proportion of Native households containing at least one family, that is, husband and wife with or without children or lone parent with child(ren), is larger (84%) than that of non-Natives (75%). Also, significantly, just 11% of Native households versus 21% for others contain only one person. The conclusion to be drawn from this table is that family living is more common among Native Peoples. Table 3B, which looks at individuals and with whom they live, substantiates this fact. A slightly larger proportion (92% vis-à-vis 90%) of Native persons live with relatives. Among Natives, 8% live as extended family members (i.e. they are neither parents nor children) in contrast to only 3% of non-Natives. The next steps in analysis would be to examine types of families, the characteristics of those living alone, and the nature of non-family households consisting of two or more persons. Further research will be necessary to assess the extent to which the living arrangements of Native Peoples reflect high unemployment and lower income.

**TABLE 3A. NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLD TYPE, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS**

Household type	Native		Non-Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total family households	125,855	84	6,106,095	75
One-family households	(120,980)	(81)	(6,023,630)	(74)
Multiple-family households	(4,875)	(3)	(82,465)	(1)
Non-family households	24,695	16	2,024,890	25
One person only	(17,250)	(11)	(1,663,945)	(21)
Two or more persons	(7,445)	(5)	(360,945)	(4)
Total	150,550	100	8,130,985	100

\* See Appendix C for family and household definitions.

TABLE 3B. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE PERSONS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Living arrangements	Native		Non-Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
All persons, total	484,330	100	23,313,055	100
Living with relative(s)*	444,960	92	20,935,525	90
Member of census family	(407,095)	(84)	(20,196,565)	(87)
Other	(37,865)	(8)	(738,960)	(3)
Living with non-relative(s)	22,050	4	704,490	3
Living alone	17,320	4	1,673,040	7

\* May include non-relatives also.

Table 4 looks at families by type (i.e. husband-wife, male lone parent and female lone parent) and by average size. Native families tend to be larger (3.9 persons) than non-Native families (3.2 persons). Among Native groups there are also clear differences, with a 4.6 average for the Inuit and 3.6 for non-Status Indians and Métis families. Variations in fertility provide the major explanation for these differences. Perhaps the most important observation is the high proportion of lone-parent families headed by women among Native Peoples. Specifically, 17% of Native families fall in this category as opposed to just over 9% of non-Native families. Female lone parenthood is most common among Status Indian families, accounting for almost one in five (18.1%).

TABLE 4. NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE CENSUS FAMILIES BY TYPE, SHOWING  
AVERAGE SIZE, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Type	Number	%	Average persons per family
<b>Native</b>			
Status			
Total families	70,580	100.0	4.0
Husband-wife families	55,030	78.0	4.2
Male lone-parent families	2,750	3.9	3.3
Female lone-parent families	12,800	18.1	3.4
Non-Status and Métis			
Total families	50,000	100.0	3.6
Husband-wife families	40,935	81.9	3.7
Male lone-parent families	1,190	2.4	3.0
Female lone-parent families	7,885	15.8	3.2
Inuit			
Total families	5,060	100.0	4.6
Husband-wife families	4,205	83.1	4.8
Male lone-parent families	240	4.7	3.1
Female lone-parent families	615	12.2	3.5
Total Native			
Total families	125,640	100.0	3.9
Husband-wife families	100,170	79.7	4.0
Male lone-parent families	4,175	3.3	3.2
Female lone-parent families	21,295	17.0	3.3
<b>Non-Native</b>			
Total families	6,199,675	100.0	3.2
Husband-wife families	5,511,330	88.9	3.3
Male lone-parent families	120,205	1.9	2.7
Female lone-parent families	568,140	9.2	2.7
<b>Total Native and Non-Native</b>			
Total families	6,325,310	100.0	3.3
Husband-wife families	5,611,495	88.7	3.3
Male lone-parent families	124,380	2.0	2.7
Female lone-parent families	589,435	9.3	2.7



### **Income: Female Lone-parent Families**

Because of the prevalence of lone-parent families headed by Native women, Table 5 takes a closer look at the economic impact of this situation. Average 1980 family income is shown by family size and by whether the families live in urban or rural areas. Compared with non-Native families, the general conclusion is obvious: Native female lone-parent families had a much lower income on average (\$8,194) than other female lone-parent families (\$14,000).

One frequent argument is that Native families are less dependent on cash income, and therefore, lower Native incomes are deceptive. That may be true in more remote or rural communities with primarily hunting or fishing economies. On the other hand, urban families, regardless of ethnicity, are highly dependent on money income. Table 5 would indicate that the Native/non-Native income gap is even more pronounced for urban families (average \$8,095 versus \$14,081). In general, Native female lone-parent families receive about 58% of the income of their non-Native counterparts. For urban families the proportion is 57%, and for rural families, 62%. The Native percentages range from 53% to 61% of the income of non-Native families, varying with family size and urban/rural locale.

The conclusion from the national data in Table 5 is that Native female lone-parent families are at the bottom of the income scale, receiving on average less than two-thirds the income of their non-Native counterparts. Native female lone-parent families of two or four persons in urban areas are especially vulnerable, having only slightly more than half (53%) the income of similar non-Native families.

This conclusion suggests that further research is necessary to determine regional differences and the age structure of such families, and especially, to investigate sources of income.

TABLE 5. AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME (1980) OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE FEMALE LONE-PARENT FAMILIES BY FAMILY SIZE, URBAN AND RURAL, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Female lone-parent families and 1980 average income	Number of persons in family							
	Total	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Total Native								
Number of families	21,295	7,965	5,680	3,630	1,995	1,175	435	415
Average family income \$	8,194	7,112	7,937	8,416	9,418	10,795	11,575	13,714
Urban								
Number of families	12,630	4,965	3,720	2,085	1,035	540	165	120
Average family income \$	8,095	7,135	8,246	8,070	9,574	10,780	11,854	13,502
Rural								
Number of families	8,665	2,995	1,965	1,550	960	635	265	295
Average family income \$	8,337	7,072	7,352	8,881	9,251	10,808	11,399	13,801
Total non-Native								
Number of families	568,135	308,040	167,255	63,085	20,100	6,720	1,855	1,080
Average family income \$	14,000	13,404	14,050	15,229	16,434	17,987	19,781	24,310
Urban								
Number of families	488,045	266,870	144,805	53,130	16,205	5,160	1,250	625
Average family income \$	14,081	13,540	14,137	15,297	16,468	18,066	19,515	22,990
Rural								
Number of families	80,090	41,170	22,455	9,955	3,895	1,555	605	455
Average family income \$	13,506	12,523	13,493	14,869	16,290	17,722	20,330	26,141

## Labour Force Activity

The census is the only source of information about reserve populations' labour force characteristics. An obvious topic in an overview of Native women is their activity in the labour force. Table 6 provides a Canada-level breakdown of labour force status by Native/non-Native, on/off reserve and broad age groups. In general, Native women have lower labour force participation rates\* and higher unemployment rates than non-Native women, regardless of age. Women living on reserves have much lower labour force participation and slightly higher unemployment. For all Native women, and especially those living on reserves, limits on employment opportunities lead to the "discouraged worker effect" and consequent lower levels of labour force participation. For the key working age groups, labour force participation rates are:

Age	Native women			Non-Native women
	Total %	On reserve %	Off reserve %	Total %
15-29 years	40.8	27.3	47.3	64.0
30-44 years	49.8	39.3	53.5	64.1
45-64 years	30.6	21.7	35.6	46.4

The data presented here indicate that young (15-29), on-reserve Native women have relatively low participation rates and the highest unemployment rates.

\* The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is calculated by dividing "Total in the labour force" by "Total population 15 years and over".

TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN 15 YEARS AND OVER BY AGE GROUPS, ON RESERVE AND OFF RESERVE, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Age group		Population	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate %
Native							
15-29 years	On reserve	25,820	5,450	1,610	7,060	18,765	23
	Off reserve	53,580	20,415	4,955	25,365	28,215	20
	Total	79,395	25,860	6,560	32,420	46,975	20
30-44 years	On reserve	11,575	3,940	610	4,550	7,020	13
	Off reserve	30,750	14,380	2,065	16,445	14,310	13
	Total	42,330	18,325	2,670	20,995	21,335	13
45-64 years	On reserve	8,710	1,645	245	1,890	6,820	13
	Off reserve	15,660	5,000	575	5,575	10,080	10
	Total	24,370	6,645	820	7,465	16,900	11
65 years and over	On reserve	3,910	110	15	125	3,785	12
	Off reserve	4,540	220	10	235	4,310	4
	Total	8,450	330	25	360	8,095	7
Total	On reserve	50,020	11,145	2,480	13,625	36,390	18
	Off reserve	104,530	40,010	7,605	47,615	56,915	16
	Total	154,540	51,155	10,085	61,240	93,305	16
Non-Native							
15-29 years		3,304,410	1,871,925	241,610	2,113,535	1,190,870	11
30-44 years		2,442,780	1,460,760	105,435	1,566,190	876,595	7

TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE ACTIVITY OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN 15 YEARS AND OVER BY AGE GROUPS, ON RESERVE AND OFF RESERVE, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS - Concluded

Age group	Population	Employed	Unemployed	Total in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Unemployment rate %
Non-Native - Concluded						
45-64 years	2,334,455	1,020,315	63,695	1,084,010	1,250,445	10
65 years and over	1,221,500	70,540	3,370	73,910	1,147,590	5
Total	9,303,150	4,423,535	414,115	4,837,650	4,465,500	9

## **Industry and Occupation**

Tables 7 and 8 provide data by major industry divisions and major occupation groups for Native and non-Native women. By industry, Native women are more concentrated in "Community, business and personal service" and in "Public administration and defense" than non-Native women. These industries account for about 63% of Native women as opposed to 51% of other women.

In terms of occupation, clerical and service jobs account for more than half of both Native and non-Native women. However, Native women are more highly concentrated in service occupations.

In general, the occupations of Native and non-Native women are in the so-called traditional female fields (teaching, clerical, sales and service), which employ about two-thirds (66% for Native and 67% for non-Native women).

The next steps in an analysis would be to look at age and income differences by occupation. In addition, more detailed occupational categories would reveal the opportunities and returns (income, status) for women in general and Native women in particular.

## **Individual Female Income**

Table 9 displays the average 1980 income of women (with income) at the Canada level. Overall, Native women's income was 72% of the non-Native average of \$8,448. Among Native women, the lowest average (\$3,996) was for young (15-29 years), rural, on-reserve women. The Native/non-Native discrepancy is least (81%) among the rural, 30-44 year old population.

Further assessment by sources of income and the characteristics of those with versus those without income will be crucial to understanding these differences. For example, only 68% of Native women had income, in comparison to 77% of non-Native women. Among Native women on reserves, only 62% had some income.

TABLE 7. MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN  
15 YEARS AND OVER, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Major industry division	Native		Non-Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	61,240	-	4,837,650	-
Industry - Not applicable	3,060	-	98,885	-
All industries	58,180	100	4,738,765	100
Agriculture	795	1	119,775	3
Forestry	565	1	10,710	-
Fishing and trapping	130	-	3,380	-
Mines (including milling), quarries and oil wells	590	1	29,605	1
Manufacturing industries	6,400	11	631,160	13
Construction industry	870	1	71,335	2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	2,390	4	222,755	5
Trade	7,585	13	863,890	18
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,440	4	385,725	8
Community, business and personal service industries	27,890	48	2,073,650	44
Public administration and defence	8,515	15	326,770	7

TABLE 8. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN  
15 YEARS AND OVER, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Major occupation group	Native		Non-Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total labour force	61,240	-	4,837,650	-
Occupation - Not applicable	3,060	-	98,885	-
Experienced labour force	58,180	100	4,738,765	100
Managerial, administrative and related occupations	2,425	4	259,770	5
Occupations in natural sciences, engineering and mathematics	410	1	55,535	1
Occupations in social sciences and related fields	2,920	5	97,455	2
Occupations in religion	40	-	10,635	-
Teaching and related occupations	3,495	6	295,915	6
Occupations in medicine and health	3,385	6	411,520	9
Artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations	780	1	67,400	1
Clerical and related occupations	15,800	27	1,727,535	36
Sales occupations	3,670	6	445,450	9
Service occupations	15,775	27	738,095	16
Farming, horticultural and animal husbandry occupations	900	2	105,325	2
Fishing, trapping and related occupations	125	-	2,150	-
Forestry and logging occupations	345	1	4,735	-
Mining and quarrying including oil and gas field occupations	60	-	1,575	-
Processing occupations	1,880	3	106,260	2
Machining and related occupations	275	-	21,140	-
Product fabricating, assembling and repairing occupations	2,710	5	232,410	5
Construction trades occupations	535	1	14,735	-
Transport equipment operating occupations	795	1	29,760	1
Material handling and related occupations, n.e.c.	840	1	55,615	1
Other crafts and equipment operating occupations	425	1	30,735	1
Occupations not elsewhere classified	595	1	25,010	1

Note: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.



TABLE 9. AVERAGE TOTAL INCOME (1980) OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN (WITH INCOME) 15 YEARS AND OVER BY AGE GROUPS, ON RESERVE AND OFF RESERVE, RURAL AND URBAN, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Female population		Age groups				Total	
	Number	Number with income	15-29 years \$	30-44 years \$	45-64 years \$	65 years and over \$	\$
Native							
On reserve							
Rural	46,755	28,745	3,996	6,947	5,099	5,298	5,068
Urban	3,255	2,155	5,977	9,632	9,405	7,066	7,677
Total	50,010	30,900	4,120	7,151	5,367	5,466	5,250
Off reserve							
Rural	35,245	21,690	4,636	7,175	5,588	5,211	5,587
Urban	69,285	52,375	5,726	8,469	6,889	5,593	6,760
Total	104,530	74,065	5,426	8,114	6,461	5,423	6,417
Total							
Rural	82,000	50,435	4,270	7,056	5,299	5,266	5,291
Urban	72,540	54,530	5,734	8,507	7,002	5,783	6,796
Total	154,540	104,960	5,058	7,877	6,092	5,443	6,073
Non-Native							
Total							
Rural	1,991,255	1,375,180	5,973	8,663	7,480	5,905	7,044
Urban	7,311,900	5,817,085	7,407	10,714	9,720	7,317	8,780
Total	9,303,155	7,192,265	7,144	10,303	9,291	7,044	8,448

## **Education**

Educational achievement is a basic determinant of occupation and income. Table 10 demonstrates that the educational levels of Native women still lag considerably behind those of other women in Canada. Although the age groupings in Table 10 are very broad, the differences persist even for the youngest age group, 15-29 years. While a quarter of these Native women have less than Grade 9, this is true of just 6% of their non-Native contemporaries. This suggests that the gap between Natives and non-Natives is widening despite significant increases in the level of education among young Native women. The improvement in the educational attainment of Native women is most apparent when age groups are compared. The proportion with less than Grade 5 falls from 56% among those 65 years and over to only 2% of 15-29-year olds.

The distributions presented here (Table 10) suggest that the educational achievement of Native women remains about a generation behind that of other women. For example, the highest levels of schooling of Native women aged 30-64 are quite similar to those of non-Native women aged 65 and over. A roughly similar comparison can be made between Native women aged 15-29 and non-Natives aged 30-64. Obviously, these are generalizations which may or may not hold up under closer scrutiny by more detailed age cohort analysis. Beyond that, the employment and occupational potential and success of Native women cannot be divorced from the extent of their education. This relationship is especially important for Native women residing in urban areas and attempting to function in current labour markets.

## **Fertility**

Despite a parallel decline, the fertility of Native women remains considerably higher than that of non-Native women. Table 11 provides rates for women by five-year age groups and by regions. At the youngest ages (15-24 years), Native fertility rates remain about twice as high as those of other women. However, across the country, rates vary widely for all women. Trends for Natives do not match those of non-Natives. Fertility rates of non-Native women in their prime childbearing years (15-44) are highest in the Atlantic region and lowest in the North. By contrast, Native women in the North have the highest fertility in Canada.

TABLE 10. HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN  
15 YEARS AND OVER NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Age group and level*	Native		Non-Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
15-29 years				
Less than Grade 5	(1,480)	(2)	(20,255)	(1)
Grades 5-8	(13,580)	(23)	(111,175)	(5)
Less than Grade 9	15,060	25	131,430	6
Grades 9-13 without secondary school certificate	26,170	44	692,395	30
Grades 9-13 with secondary school certificate	5,580	9	550,415	23
Trades certificate or diploma	980	2	64,080	3
Other non-university without certificate	3,770	6	162,675	7
Other non-university with certificate	5,325	9	404,745	17
University without degree	2,340	4	171,175	7
University with degree	830	1	168,700	7
Total	60,055	100	2,345,615	100
30-64 years				
Less than Grade 5	(12,225)	(19)	(185,675)	(4)
Grades 5-8	(20,755)	(32)	(932,665)	(20)
Less than Grade 9	32,980	51	1,118,340	24
Grades 9-13 without secondary school certificate	14,255	22	1,214,110	26
Grades 9-13 with secondary school certificate	3,010	5	642,160	14
Trades certificate or diploma	965	1	81,440	2
Other non-university without certificate	3,075	5	273,065	6
Other non-university with certificate	6,315	10	717,085	15
University without degree	2,900	4	351,045	7
University with degree	1,290	2	322,365	7
Total	64,790	100	4,719,610	100
65 years and over				
Less than Grade 5	(4,750)	(56)	(172,640)	(14)
Grades 5-8	(2,440)	(29)	(429,985)	(35)
Less than Grade 9	7,190	85	602,625	49
Grades 9-13 without secondary school certificate	765	9	286,790	24
Grades 9-13 with secondary school certificate	160	2	89,750	7

\* "Less than Grade 9" is the total of "Less than Grade 5" and "Grades 5-8".

TABLE 10. HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING OF NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN  
15 YEARS AND OVER NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME  
BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS - Concluded

Age group and level*	Native		Non-Native	
	Number	%	Number	%
Trades certificate or diploma	15	-	11,595	1
Other non-university without certificate	80	1	59,430	5
Other non-university with certificate	140	2	89,970	7
University without degree	70	1	52,350	4
University with degree	25	-	26,160	2
Total	8,445	100	1,218,670	100
Total				
Less than Grade 5	(18,455)	(14)	(378,565)	(5)
Grades 5-8	(36,780)	(28)	(1,473,825)	(18)
Less than Grade 9	55,235	41	1,852,390	22
Grades 9-13 without secondary school certificate	41,185	31	2,193,295	26
Grades 9-13 with secondary school certificate	8,740	7	1,282,330	15
Trades certificate or diploma	1,965	1	157,115	2
Other non-university without certificate	6,925	5	495,170	6
Other non-university with certificate	11,775	9	1,211,805	15
University without degree	5,305	4	574,570	7
University with degree	2,145	2	517,220	6
Total	133,275	100	8,283,895	100

\* "Less than Grade 9" is the total of "Less than Grade 5" and "Grades 5-8".

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 EVER-MARRIED NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA AND REGIONS, 1981 CENSUS

Age group	Canada		Atlantic provinces		Quebec		Ontario	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
15-19 years	779	409	775	678	669	301	584	422
20-24 years	1,465	667	1,401	928	1,106	542	1,335	672
25-29 years	2,246	1,266	2,179	1,541	1,887	1,184	1,883	1,237
30-34 years	3,009	1,861	2,742	2,147	2,517	1,783	2,552	1,824
35-39 years	3,934	2,304	4,033	2,752	3,645	2,177	3,423	2,270
40-44 years	4,982	2,807	5,411	3,445	4,389	2,710	4,438	2,710
15-44 years	2,820	1,761	2,830	2,103	2,471	1,673	2,484	1,755
45-49 years	5,924	3,225	5,907	4,071	5,198	3,264	4,966	3,044
50-54 years	6,107	3,377	5,888	4,302	5,513	3,625	5,375	3,091
55-59 years	6,435	3,352	6,842	4,218	5,577	3,838	5,725	2,983
45-64 years	6,118	3,318	6,125	4,195	5,407	3,569	5,309	3,039
60-74 years	6,296	3,167	5,682	3,990	5,643	3,878	5,492	2,727
75 years and over	6,152	3,429	3,998	4,198	5,674	4,512	5,560	2,820
65 years and over	6,260	3,233	5,227	4,044	5,651	4,021	5,507	2,752
Total	3,821	2,473	3,629	3,036	3,488	2,627	3,358	2,315

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 EVER-MARRIED NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE WOMEN BY AGE GROUPS, CANADA AND REGIONS, 1981 CENSUS - Concluded

Age group	Prairie provinces		British Columbia		Yukon and Northwest Territories	
	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native	Native	Non-Native
15-19 years	895	430	679	348	978	445
20-24 years	1,662	720	1,335	645	1,708	566
25-29 years	2,621	1,340	2,093	1,202	2,643	1,150
30-34 years	3,515	1,987	2,839	1,750	3,655	1,788
35-39 years	4,479	2,446	3,373	2,195	5,169	2,171
40-44 years	5,638	2,966	4,402	2,671	5,968	2,850
15-44 years	3,157	1,793	2,576	1,677	3,509	1,568
45-49 years	6,658	3,331	5,723	2,966	7,093	3,320
50-54 years	6,859	3,391	5,641	3,082	7,380	2,999
55-59 years	6,981	3,355	6,336	2,922	7,833	3,738
45-64 years	6,810	3,359	5,852	2,989	7,362	3,339
60-74 years	7,005	3,128	6,289	2,540	7,025	3,146
75 years and over	7,010	3,649	5,139	2,621	7,262	3,398
65 years and over	7,006	3,261	6,028	2,560	7,088	3,187
Total	4,254	2,476	3,484	2,205	4,787	1,944

In looking at fertility trends, the most crucial age groups to examine are those who have just completed childbearing. Table 11 provides rates for women in the 45-49 to 55-59 age groups. A distinct reduction in Native fertility from about 6.4 to 5.9 children per married woman is evident. Current levels among Native women still in their prime childbearing years (15-44) indicate that reductions in fertility will accelerate during the 1980s. Further analysis by age, education and labour force participation is especially important for assessing the future direction of Native fertility, and consequently, of population growth. Future trends in mortality (infant, maternal and adult) will also affect the natural increase of Native Peoples. Both natural increase and internal migration contribute to regional variations in population growth. (See Choinière and Robitaille regarding the Inuit.)

### Housing

The 1981 Census contains a wide range of housing information including facilities, condition of dwelling and shelter costs. Only a few indicators are presented here to illustrate the potential of the census. Urban/rural comparisons are important in assessing differences in housing.

Table 12 presents dwellings by tenure. A higher proportion of the dwellings occupied by Native Peoples are rented than are those occupied by non-Natives: 47% versus 38%.

**TABLE 12. TENURE OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS**

Type of household	Owned	%	Rented	%	Total	%
Native	80,120	53	70,430	47	150,555	100
Non-Native	5,061,810	62	3,069,175	38	8,130,980	100
Total	5,141,930	62	3,139,605	38	8,281,535	100

Almost 45% of all Native dwellings are classified as "rural". Only a little over half (54%) of these rural dwellings have central heating (Table 13), compared with 81% of rural non-Native dwellings. Differences in urban areas are much smaller: 90% of Native dwellings have central heating, which is close to the 94% for non-Native dwellings.

Table 14 deals with bathroom facilities. In non-Native households the availability of complete bath facilities is practically universal (98%). However, in Native households this is not the case. Almost one out of six dwellings occupied by Natives lacks a complete bathroom. In fact, one of eight (13%) has no inside bathroom facilities at all. The situation for Native dwellings in rural areas is even more extreme: one-third have less than a complete bathroom; over one-fourth (27%) have no bathroom.

TABLE 13. TYPE OF HEATING EQUIPMENT IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, URBAN SIZE GROUPS, RURAL NON-FARM AND RURAL FARM, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Type of household and location	Total dwellings	Central heating system	Stove or heater	Other types of heating
Native				
All areas	150,550	111,430	28,070	11,050
Urban 100,000+	50,055	46,860	1,750	1,445
Urban 1,000-99,999	33,025	28,205	3,080	1,740
Total urban	83,080	75,065	4,830	3,185
Rural non-farm	65,095	34,910	22,580	7,605
Rural farm	2,375	1,455	660	260
Total rural	67,470	36,365	23,240	7,865
Non-Native				
All areas	8,130,980	7,401,875	524,410	204,700
Urban 100,000+	4,477,855	4,230,330	165,845	81,680
Urban 1,000-99,999	1,947,755	1,795,560	108,545	43,650
Total urban	6,425,610	6,025,890	274,390	125,330
Rural non-farm	1,435,300	1,165,235	205,850	64,210
Rural farm	270,070	210,745	44,170	15,160
Total rural	1,705,370	1,375,980	250,020	79,370



TABLE 14. NUMBER OF BATHROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, URBAN SIZE GROUPS, RURAL NON-FARM AND RURAL FARM, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Type of household and location	Total dwellings	No bathroom	One half bathroom only	One complete bathroom only	All other bath facilities
Native					
All areas	150,550	19,770	4,510	99,785	26,480
Urban 100,000+	50,055	520	510	35,770	13,250
Urban 1,000-99,999	33,025	805	460	24,610	7,155
Total urban	83,085	1,325	970	60,385	20,400
Rural non-farm	65,095	17,920	3,500	38,085	5,585
Rural farm	2,375	525	40	1,315	500
Total rural	67,470	18,445	3,540	39,400	6,080
Non-Native					
All areas	8,130,980	91,835	76,025	5,265,420	2,697,700
Urban 100,000+	4,477,855	18,695	28,685	2,798,080	1,632,400
Urban 1,000-99,999	1,947,755	10,120	19,165	1,315,310	603,165
Total urban	6,425,605	28,815	47,845	4,113,385	2,235,560
Rural non-farm	1,435,300	49,825	25,085	990,075	370,310
Rural farm	270,070	13,195	3,095	161,965	91,825
Total rural	1,705,370	63,020	28,180	1,152,035	462,135

The 1981 Census collected information on the overall condition of the dwelling. The assessment was not made by an enumerator or other official applying their own standards. Rather, the assessment was made by the respondent who was asked if the dwelling required regular maintenance only, minor repairs or major repairs. Table 15 provides a national summary of this assessment. Whether rural or urban, non-Native householders judged their homes to be in better condition. For both Natives and non-Natives, rural housing is seen as in worse shape. Here again, however, the difference remains, with rural Native housing in the poorest condition: over half (50.8%) the homes needed some repairs and over one-fifth (21.6%) required major repairs.

An internationally recognized standard of housing suitability is the number of persons per room. Generally, more than one person per room is an indicator of overcrowding. However, under varying conditions of household size and age structure, other levels may be appropriate. Table 16 provides detailed national data on the distribution of persons per room. From these data, various measures of overcrowding can be constructed. Using "more than one person per room" as the indicator, Table 16 yields the following:

Households	Percentage with more than one person per room
Native	17.9
Urban	8.2
Rural	29.8
Non-Native	2.3
Urban	2.0
Rural	3.2

The large differences reveal that Native Peoples in rural areas have, by far, the most serious concerns with overcrowded housing. In general, Native dwellings have 0.8 persons per room versus 0.5 for other Canadians.

TABLE 15. CONDITION OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, URBAN SIZE GROUPS, RURAL NON-FARM AND RURAL FARM, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Type of household and location	Total dwellings		Regular maintenance only needed		Minor repairs needed		Major repairs needed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Native								
All areas	150,550	100.0	87,570	58.2	38,660	25.7	24,325	16.2
Urban 100,000+	50,055	100.0	33,660	67.2	10,900	21.8	5,490	11.0
Urban 1,000-99,999	33,030	100.0	20,665	62.6	8,070	24.4	4,285	13.0
Total urban	83,080	100.0	54,330	65.4	18,975	22.8	9,775	11.8
Rural non-farm	65,095	100.0	32,070	49.3	19,005	29.2	14,020	21.5
Rural farm	2,375	100.0	1,165	49.1	680	28.6	530	22.3
Total rural	67,470	100.0	33,240	49.3	19,680	29.2	14,550	21.6
Non-Native								
All areas	8,130,980	100.0	6,234,600	76.7	1,368,945	16.8	527,435	6.5
Urban 100,000+	4,477,855	100.0	3,536,925	79.0	699,785	15.6	241,145	5.4
Urban 1,000-99,999	1,947,755	100.0	1,498,800	77.0	325,440	16.7	123,515	6.3
Total urban	6,425,610	100.0	5,035,725	78.4	1,025,220	16.0	364,660	5.7
Rural non-farm	1,435,300	100.0	1,026,220	71.5	276,810	19.3	132,265	9.2
Rural farm	270,075	100.0	172,655	63.9	66,910	24.8	30,510	11.3
Total rural	1,705,305	100.0	1,198,875	70.3	343,725	20.2	162,775	9.5

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, URBAN SIZE GROUPS, RURAL NON-FARM AND RURAL FARM, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS

Type of household and location	Total dwellings	0.5 PPR* or less	0.6 - 1.0 PPR	1.1 - 1.5 PPR	1.6 - 2.0 PPR	2.1 - 2.5 PPR	2.6 - 3.0 PPR	3.1 PPR or more
Native								
All areas								
Number of dwellings	150,550	52,320	71,290	15,405	7,330	1,740	1,230	1,230
Distribution (%)	100	35	47	10	5	1	1	1
Urban 100,000+								
Number of dwellings	50,055	22,325	24,530	2,450	615	50	45	45
Distribution (%)	100	45	49	5	1	--	--	--
Urban 1,000-99,999								
Number of dwellings	33,025	12,310	17,080	2,480	830	140	90	95
Distribution (%)	100	37	52	8	3	--	--	--
Total urban								
Number of dwellings	83,080	34,635	41,615	4,930	1,440	185	135	140
Distribution (%)	100	42	50	6	2	--	--	--
Rural non-farm								
Number of dwellings	65,095	17,050	28,425	10,180	5,760	1,525	1,080	1,080
Distribution (%)	100	26	44	16	9	2	2	2
Rural farm								
Number of dwellings	2,380	635	1,255	295	130	25	15	20
Distribution (%)	100	27	53	12	5	1	1	1
Total rural								
Number of dwellings	67,470	17,690	29,680	10,475	5,885	1,550	1,095	1,105
Distribution (%)	100	26	44	16	9	2	2	2

\* PPR = persons per room.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY NATIVE AND NON-NATIVE HOUSEHOLDS, URBAN SIZE GROUPS, RURAL NON-FARM AND RURAL FARM, CANADA, 1981 CENSUS - Concluded

Type of household and location	Total dwellings	0.5 PPR* or less	0.6 - 1.0 PPR	1.1 - 1.5 PPR	1.6 - 2.0 PPR	2.1 - 2.5 PPR	2.6 - 3.0 PPR	3.1 PPR or more
Non-Native								
All areas								
Number of dwellings	8,130,980	4,994,440	2,952,330	148,100	29,480	2,675	2,540	1,415
Distribution (%)	100	61	36	2		1		
Urban 100,000+								
Number of dwellings	4,477,855	2,815,220	1,570,325	70,800	17,585	1,565	1,655	705
Distribution (%)	100	63	35	2	--	--	--	--
Urban 1,000-99,999								
Number of dwellings	1,947,755	1,210,000	701,180	31,190	4,555	410	240	170
Distribution (%)	100	62	36	2	--	--	--	--
Total urban								
Number of dwellings	6,425,610	4,025,220	2,271,505	101,995	22,140	1,975	1,890	885
Distribution (%)	100	63	35	2	--	--	--	--
Rural non-farm								
Number of dwellings	1,435,295	826,155	563,210	38,090	6,265	565	565	455
Distribution (%)	100	58	39	3	--	--	--	--
Rural farm								
Number of dwellings	270,070	143,070	117,620	8,015	1,075	130	85	80
Distribution (%)	100	53	44	3	--	--	--	--
Total rural								
Number of dwellings	1,705,370	969,220	680,830	46,105	7,335	700	650	530
Distribution (%)	100	57	40	3	--	--	--	--

\* PPR = persons per room.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

These examples of 1981 Census information on housing adequacy are only suggestive of what is available for analysis.

Clearly, rural Native housing is an issue worthy of closer examination. Differences in local areas, characteristics of families, whether on reserve or off, and "shelter costs to income" deserve further attention.

### III. CONCLUSIONS

#### Summary

Before summarizing some of the fundamental issues identified in this brief presentation, the reader is reminded that:

- (1) what is presented here is, literally, a profile of 1981 Census information on Native women; the tables were selected from a wide variety of available data far too detailed for presentation here;
- (2) obviously, Native women are not a homogeneous group, varying in background from Inuit women of the Arctic to Métis women in Winnipeg; their similarity is a common Aboriginal heritage, and
- (3) comparisons with "non-Native" women were used not to imply a standard or a goal but only to highlight the relative situation of Native women.

What has this profile pointed out? Several important observations can be made from the data.

- (a) On average, Native women are much younger than the population at large, primarily because of higher fertility and a shorter lifespan.
- (b) Household data reveal the highly familial tendency of Native Peoples, with a much lower proportion living alone than non-Natives.
- (c) Native families are, on average, larger, but with considerable variation among Native groups.
- (d) Female lone-parent families are much more common among the Native population but again, with variations.

- (e) Native female lone-parent families had, on average, only about three-fifths the income of other female lone-parent families, this pattern holding regardless of family size.
- (f) In general, Native women have lower labour force participation rates than other women of the same age.
- (g) Women on reserves have lower labour force participation rates than other Native women.
- (h) Young (15-29 years), on-reserve women have the highest unemployment rates.
- (i) Like other women, Native women are concentrated in the traditional female "ghetto" occupations.
- (j) The average 1980 income of Native women was only 63% of that of other women.
- (k) The lowest average income was that of young (15-29 years) on-reserve women.
- (l) The educational levels achieved by Native women continue to be below those of other Canadian women, with some indications that the gap could be widening.
- (m) Although Native fertility is declining, it remains considerably higher than that of other Canadian women.
- (n) The adequacy of Native housing is an issue, and especially in rural areas, falls far short of the condition of non-Native housing.
- (o) Various housing indicators (heating and bathroom facilities, general condition of dwelling and persons per room) substantiate the inferior levels of Native housing.
- (p) Although not exclusively a female issue, below-standard Native housing, especially in rural areas, affects the lives of Native women.



## **Implications**

The information derived from the census can be used to substantiate and reinforce concerns and issues, can assist in the formulation of policy, and can help identify "target groups" of Native women for whom specific programmes should be developed. More thorough and in-depth analysis than could be presented here can add to and complement other knowledge regarding Canada's Native women. But whatever the census indicates regarding Native women, it is important that Native women themselves assess how relevant and useful these data are to them.

## **Further Studies**

Throughout this overview, reference has been made to the need for further research on various aspects of Canada's Aboriginal population. These were generally obvious statements. In order to avoid the usual ritual of merely urging more analysis, specific studies of relatively high priority have been identified from this summary:

- (1) Future Population Growth of Canada's Native Population, reviewing the changing age structure, mortality, fertility and distribution (rural-urban, northern, etc.) of the population;
- (2) The Native Family, including family composition, Native children (with parents versus with others), and especially, family income;
- (3) The Urban Native Population, emphasizing measurement of the adjustment of Native people to city life, comparisons with the non-Native urban population, occupations and income;
- (4) Native Education, with the major objective of assessing the direction, trends and effectiveness of Native academic and vocational education, and

- (5) Native Housing, which has emerged as a clear issue with the most serious problems of housing adequacy in rural areas; the study should also examine shelter costs in relation to income, while taking into account family type and composition.

These studies, of course, are only partially dependent on census data. Various sources must be exploited in order to adequately investigate these basic issues that vitally affect Native women.

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## APPENDIX A

### **Background Notes on 1981 Census Native Data**



## Introduction

Before the 1981 Census, comprehensive data on the Native/Aboriginal population of Canada were not available. The 1941 Census was the last previous census to collect information on the basic Native population groups, i.e. Status Indian, non-Status Indian or Métis, and Inuit. Few statistics on Native persons were actually compiled from the 1941 Census and, therefore, short of an expensive reconstruction of that data, the information has been "lost". On the other hand, the automated capacity for 1981 allows access to a rich data base on Canada's Native population.

## 1981 Census

In 1981, a 20% sample of the population was asked their ethnic background in addition to a wide range of other demographic, social and economic questions (see Appendix B). After considerable consultation before the 1981 Census, the ethnic question was formulated as follows:

26. To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?

*(See Guide for further information.)*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 25 <input type="checkbox"/> French  | Native Peoples  |
| 26 <input type="checkbox"/> English   | 37 <input type="checkbox"/> Inuit                       |
| 27 <input type="checkbox"/> Irish   | 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Status or registered Indian |
| 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Scottish  | 39 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-status Indian           |
| 29 <input type="checkbox"/> German  | 40 <input type="checkbox"/> Métis                       |
| 30 <input type="checkbox"/> Italian   |   |
| 31 <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian   |   |
| 32 <input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands)   |   |
| 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Polish  |   |
| 34 <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish  |   |
| 35 <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese   |   |
| 36 <input type="checkbox"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></div> |   |
| -----<br>Other (specify)  |   |

Unfortunately, Native heritage cannot be totally separated from other ethnic backgrounds. The obvious example is Métis which, by definition, is a combination of Native and non-Native origins.<sup>(1)</sup> The 1981 Census was primarily "self-enumeration". The instructions provided by the census did not attempt to impose any legal or other restrictions on response. Thus, those identifying with one of the Native categories depended on the individual's own motivation. The Guide provided with the 1981 Census questionnaire said:

**Question 26**

Ethnic or cultural group refers to the "roots" of the population, and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups - English, French, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Native Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, etc.

If applicable in your case, a guide to your ethnic origin may be the language which you or your ancestors used on first coming to this continent, e.g., Dutch, Japanese. Note, however, that in cases where a language is used by more than one ethnic group, you should report the specific ethnic group, e.g., Austrian rather than German.

For Native Peoples, the phrase "on first coming to this continent" should be ignored.

Métis are descendants of people of mixed Indian and European ancestry who formed a distinct socio-cultural entity in the 19th century. The Métis have gone on to absorb the mixed offspring of Native Indian people and groups from all over the world.

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(1) The definition of (and eligibility to be) Métis cannot be precisely defined. Opinions vary from the traditional view of Indian and French background to a definition that encompasses any combination of Indian and non-Native heritage.



The rate of response to this question was high. The non-response rate was 2.3% Canada-wide. This non-response compares with 1.4% for home language, 1.7% for official language, 1.4% for religion, 1.3% for place of birth, and 2.8% for year of immigration - as examples of other 20% sample questions (Clark, 1983). In general, the 1981 Census counts for Status Indians and Inuit have been non-controversial. What has been a matter of debate is the non-Status Indian/Métis count of 173,365 persons. This runs counter to various estimates of anywhere from about 300,000 to 1.2 million. Generally, these estimates have not been well documented and are based on a number of explicit and implicit assumptions regarding identification of people with Native or Aboriginal status. Clearly, there is a wide discrepancy between those who responded "non-Status Indian or Métis" for the 1981 Census and the large number who, by biological background, are eligible to do so. How much larger is that number is a matter of conjecture given that identification is much easier to measure than eligibility. The 173,000 counted in the 1981 Census represent the "core" non-Status/Métis population who, without intensive prompting, identified themselves as non-Status/Métis.

### Multiple Response

In 1981, the ethnicity response allowed for multiple responses. Out of a total of 491,460 Native persons enumerated in 1981, there were 413,380 reporting a single origin and 78,080 multiple origins. These results by single/multiple origins deserve further research.

The following provides the results by Native group:

	Single response	Multiple response	Total(1)
Inuit	23,200	2,190	25,390
Status	266,425	26,280	292,705
Non-Status	47,240	27,870	75,110
Métis	76,520	21,740	98,255
Total(1)	413,380	78,080	491,460

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(1) Totals may not equal the sum of components due to rounding.



## **APPENDIX B**

### **List of Variables: 1971, 1976, 1981 Censuses**



The census gathers data on a variety of topics. The following is a list of categories of information - known as variables - derived from census questionnaires. The x's indicate availability by census year.

<u>Demographic/Social/Cultural</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
Age	x	x	x
Age at first marriage	x	-	x
Age at immigration	-	-	x
Citizenship	x	-	x
Education level and type	x	x	x
Ethnic origin	x	-	x
Family status	x	x	x
Fertility	x	-	x
Immigration period	x	-	x
Knowledge of official languages	x	-	x
Language most often spoken at home	x	-	x
Marital status	x	x	x
Mother tongue	x	x	x
Number of moves since five years ago	x	-	-
Period of immigration	x	-	x
Place of birth	x	-	x
Place of parents' birth	x	-	-
Relationship to reference person	x	x	x
Religion	x	-	x
School attendance	x	x	x
Sex	x	x	x
Wartime service	x	-	-
Where the person lived five years ago	x	x	x

<u>Labour</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
Class of worker	x	-	x
Full or part-time work	x	-	x
Industry of employment	x	-	x
Labour force activity	x	x	x
Number of hours worked	x	x	x
Occupation	x	-	x
Place of work	x	-	x
Weeks worked	x	-	x
Work experience	x	-	x
<u>Income</u>			
Census family income	x	-	x
Economic family income	x	-	x
Household income	x	-	x
Income from each source	x	-	x
Income from all sources	x	-	x

<u>Household</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
Automobiles	x	-	-
Collective dwelling type	-	x	x
Household maintainer	-	-	x
Length of occupancy	x	-	x
Major appliance ownership	x	-	-
Mortgage status of dwelling	x	-	x
Number of persons in dwelling	x	x	x
Owner's expenditures	-	-	x
Previous tenure	x	-	-
Rent and other payments of renter	x	-	x
Tenure	x	x	x
Type of household	x	x	x
Vacation home ownership	x	-	-

<u>Housing</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
Age of dwelling	x	-	x
Bath, shower and toilet facilities	x	-	-
Condition of dwelling	-	-	x
Condominium status	-	-	x
Type of fuel for cooking	x	-	-
Type of fuel for heating dwelling	x	-	x
Type of fuel for heating water	x	-	x
Garage	x	-	-
Heating equipment	x	-	x
Location of dwelling	x	x	x
Method of sewage disposal	x	-	-
Number of bathrooms	-	-	x
Number of bedrooms	x	-	-
Number of rooms	x	-	x
Source of water supply	x	-	-
Type of dwelling	x	x	x
Value of owner-occupied dwelling	x	-	x
Water supply	x	-	-



## APPENDIX C

### **Family and Household Definitions**



### **1. Census Family**

Refers to a husband and a wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. For census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as now married, regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as a husband-wife family in the census family tables. (1981 Census Dictionary, p. 59)

### **2. Household**

Refers to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada. It usually consists of a family group with or without lodgers, employees, etc. However, it may consist of two or more families sharing a dwelling, a group of unrelated persons, or one person living alone. (1981 Census Dictionary, p. 72)

### **3. Native Census Family**

Native census families are identified as those in which the husband and/or the wife in a husband-wife family is a Native person, and those in which the parent in a lone-parent family is a Native person. (Kralt and Priest, 1983)

### **4. Native Private Household**

Native private households are identified as those households in which there is a Native census family or those households in which 50% or more of the household members are Native Peoples. (Kralt and Priest, 1983)



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DATE DUE  
DATE DE RETOUR

AUG 28 1986  
AOUT 28 1986

*Duke*

MAR 23 1987

*Corvin*

JUL 8 1987  
JUL 8 1987

*Labrecque*

LOWE-MARTIN No. 1137



